

PROCEEDINGS
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NEW RECORDS OF NEOTROPICAL GENTIANACEAE

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Miscellaneous notes on an undescribed species, nomenclatural transfers, and notable records in the four genera *Lisianthus*, *Macrocarpaea*, *Pagaea*, and *Symbolanthus* constitute this short paper.

*LISIANTHUS*1. *Lisianthus arcuatus* Perk., Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 31: 492. 1902.

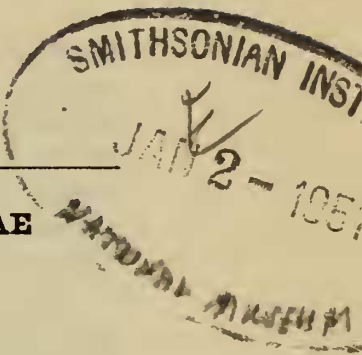
With the discovery of this species in the lower Magdalena River region of Colombia by Oscar Haught (no. 4652; US), the genus *Lisianthus*, *sensu stricto*, may be reported for the South American continent. The taxonomy of the genus is poorly understood, chiefly for want of a broad systematic approach not confined to national boundaries, rather than a narrow geographic survey of a few species. It seems likely that *Lisianthus seemannii* (Griseb.) O. Kuntze¹, based on *H. Seemann* 1064, Dec. 1847, from Piñas, Darien, Panama—locality corrected over "El Ecuador"—represents the same species, judging from a photograph (MO) of the type in the Hooker Herbarium at Kew.

*MACROCARPAEA*2. *Macrocarpaea affinis* sp. nov.

Shrub or small tree 2 m. high; upper stems terete or subterete, sparingly leafy up to the panicle; leaves lanceolate, tapering to a subcuneate base and acuminate at apex, scarcely revolute, dark olive green above, paler beneath, the midrib and secondary veins impressed above, prominent, puberulent beneath with short curling hairs, the blades 15-19 cm. long, 7-9 cm. wide, the petioles 2.5-3 cm. long, united by their bases into a collar-like ring; panicle ample, 16- to 20-flowered, the flowers greenish-yellow, borne on arcuately spreading pedicels 2.0-3.5 cm. long; calyx shortly and broadly campanulate 9-11 mm. long, the lobes triangular, acute, but little overlapping, scarious-translucent or suberosulate, 4 mm. long; corolla narrow campanulate, 40-45 mm. long, cylindrical to summit of ovary, then gibbously flaring, the lobes ovate, 10-11 mm. long, the two lateral lobes abruptly acuminate from a broadly triangular base; style and stamens included at anthesis but early exerted; immature capsule slender ovoid, glabrous, 20-22 mm. long exclusive of stout persistent style; seeds unknown.

Frutex, parte superiore caulis subtereti laevi; foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis at subcuneatis margine vix revolutis, 15-19 cm. longis, 7-9 cm. latis, supra saturate viridibus, subtus pallidioribus, utrinque glabris sed

¹*Lisianthus seemannii* (Griseb.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 429. 1891.



costa et venis secundariis subtus manifestis puberulentibus, petiolis prominentibus, 2.5-3 cm. longis, confluentibus ad basim similiter annulis; paniculis 16-20 floribus; floribus prominenter pedicellis, viridi-flavibus; calyce breviter lato-campanulato, 9-11 mm. longo, lobis triangularibus, acutis, patentibus, 4 mm. longis; corolla angusto-campanulata, 40-45 mm. longis, lobis ovatis, 10-11 longis; stylo post anthesin exserto; capsula immatura angusto-ovoidea 20-22 mm. longa; seminibus ignotis.

Type collected on old road between Sucre and Bolívar, 1,900-2,000 meters, Dept. of Santander, Colombia, August 7, 1949, by *Lorenzo Uribe Uribe* 1991 (type, US).

Compared with the two other Colombian *Macrocarpaea* native to the Department of Santander, *M. macrophylla* and *M. polyantha*, this new species is most closely related to the former. *Macrocarpaea affinis* differs from *M. macrophylla*, however, in its petiolate acuminate leaves; its larger corollas with longer corolla lobes, and persistent style. In fact, *M. affinis* will key out² on the basis of some of these characters to *M. valerii*, a Costa Rican species related to the Colombian *M. macrophylla*. *Macrocarpaea affinis* differs from *M. valerii*, on the other hand, in its much larger, longer, petiolate leaves, and larger corollas (40-45 mm. long; 25-35 mm. long in *M. valerii*). The stigma in *M. affinis* is distinctly bilamellate-clavate; in *M. valerii*, clavate-thickened. *Macrocarpaea affinis* is a member of Section Tabacifoliae.

I am grateful to Señor Uribe for the opportunity to study this collection. I appreciate the assistance of Dr. G. W. Regenos of this University in preparing the Latin description.

3. *Macrocarpaea arborea* (Britton) Ewan, U. S. Nat. Herb. Contr. 29: 221. plate 1. 1948.

Chelonanthus arboreus Britton, Bull. Dept. Agric. Trin. & Tob. 19: 230. 1922.

A synonym to be added is:

Lisianthus brittonii Williams & Cheesm., Fl. Trin. & Tob. 2: 183. 1947, based on the last.

4. *Macrocarpaea* sp.

There is a collection provisionally labelled *Macrocarpaea thamnoides* in the New York Garden Botanical Herbarium, made at Santa Cruz, Trinidad, B. W. I., by J. Dannouse in 1904, which should be noticed. I did not refer to it in my revision of the genus (1948)² because the specimen was only in bud and different in certain morphological characters from any known *Macrocarpaea*. However, since Williams and Cheesman, in their account of the Gentianaceae of Trinidad and Tobago (1947)³, make no reference to such a specimen, it seems desirable to call attention to this curious collection in the hope that field botanists may watch for an anomalous *Macrocarpaea* in Trinidad.

Whereas *Macrocarpaea thamnoides* has the upper floral leaves reduced, in this Dannouse collection they are remarkably large (20 cm. long x 7-8 cm. wide), petiolate and firm-coriaceous. The unopened corolla

²Ewan, J. Revision of *Macrocarpaea*, a neotropical genus of shrubby gentians. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 29, 203-251. 5 pls. 1948.

³Williams, R. O. and E. E. Cheesman, Flora of Trinidad and Tobago 2: [Gentianaceae] 179-184. Sept. 1947.

suggests that the plant may prove to be a large flowered species, if, indeed, it proves to be of the genus *Macrocarpaea*.

The locality "Santa Cruz" is a village in a valley of Trinidad's Northern Range, five miles northeast of Port-of-Spain, and doubtless refers more precisely to the forests on the sides of the valley. Dr. John Beard informs me that Dannouse is a well-known Trinidad collector and there are many sheets taken by him in the Trinidad herbarium. He was a paid collector, supported, he believes, by W[alter]. E[lias]. Broadway (1863-1935), but certainly was not a trained botanist. Nevertheless he collected energetically, finding some very rare species, a number of which have not been collected by others. Most of his specimens have the vague locality "Arima," a town 16 miles east of Port-of-Spain. Since he was a paid collector, there is always the suspicion that he got some of his specimens elsewhere, but this is unlikely.

PAGAEA

5. *Pagaea ramosissima* (Benth.) Ewan, comb. nov.

Lisianthus ramosissimus Benth. in Hook. Journ. Bot. & Kew Misc. 6: 200. 1854, based on *R. Schomburgk* 989 from the Rio Negro.

Helia ramosissima (Benth.) O. Ktze., Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 428. 1891.

No *Lisianthus* collection from the Rio Negro is mentioned among the species listed in Richard Schomburgk's *Reisen in Britisch-Guiana* 3: 955-956, 1848, which was based on the explorations of the brothers Robert and Richard Schomburgk between 1840 and 1844 on the British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary Survey. Though no identifying date or other notation accompanies the first description, A. C. Smith suggests that the type was taken by Robert Schomburgk during his earlier survey of British Guiana for the Geographical Society of London, between 1835 and 1839, when he crossed into northernmost Brazil to the Rio Branco and the Rio Casiquiare of Venezuela.

SYMBOLANTHUS

6. *Symbolanthus macranthus* (Benth.) Ewan, comb. nov.

Lisianthus macranthus Benth., Pl. Hartw. 144. 1844 (Type: Loxa, Ecuador, *Hartweg* 799).

Helia macrantha (Benth.) O. Ktze., Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 428. 1891.

Representative collection:

Ecuador: Carchi Prov.: *Mexia* 7562.

7. *Symbolanthus nerioides* (Griseb.) Ewan, comb. nov.

Lisianthus nerioides Griseb., *Linnaea* 22: 39. 1849 (Type: Las Lagunetas, State of Merida, Venezuela, *Moritz* 1189).

Helia nerio[i]des (Griseb.) O. Ktze., Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 428. 1891.